THE LIZARD BITES BACK

SHUT DOWN THE NUCLEAR CHAIN WHERE IT STARTS

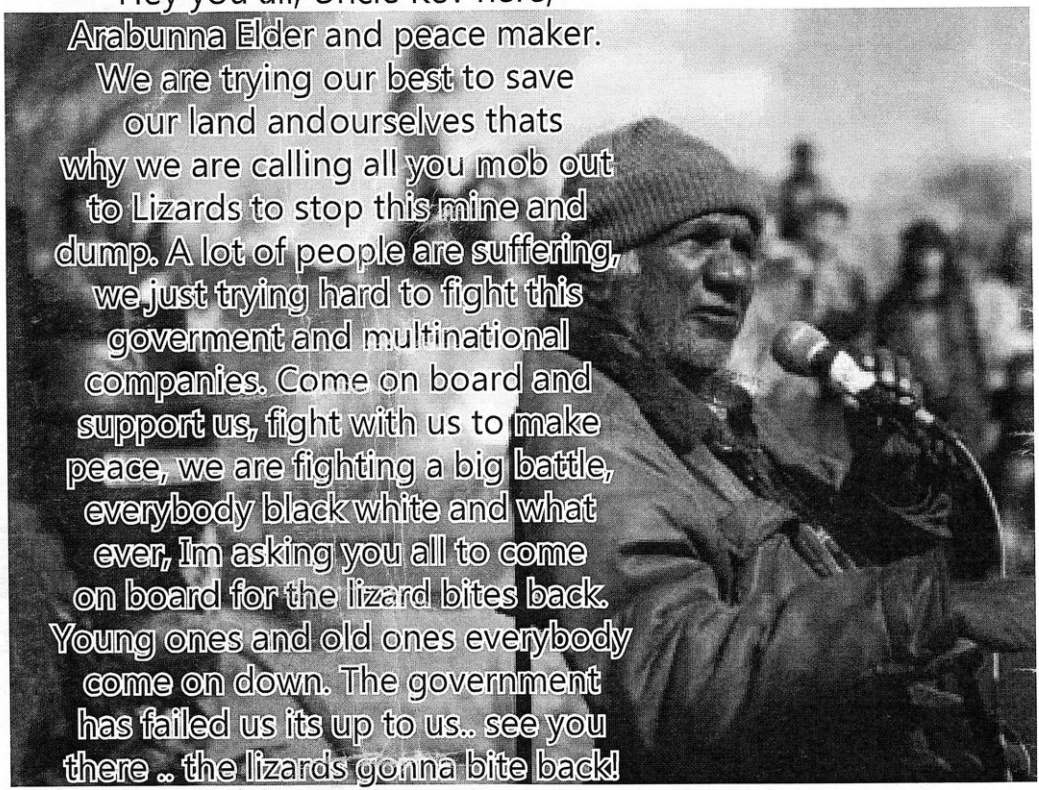
PROTESTIVAL HANDBOOK

JULY 1ST 2016

www.lizardbitesback.net

Welcome

This event will be held on Kokatha Country, home to Kokatha elders past and present


Hey you all, Uncle Kev here,
Arabunna Elder and peace maker.
We are trying our best to save
our land andourselves thats
why we are calling all you mob out
to Lizards to stop this mine and
dump. A lot of people are suffering,
we just trying hard to fight this
goverment and multinational
companies. Come on board and
support us, fight with us to make
peace, we are fighting a big battle,
everybody black white and what
ever, Im asking you all to come
on board for the lizard bites back.
Young ones and old ones everybody
come on down. The government
has failed us its up to us.. see you
there .. the lizards gonna bite back!

Uncle Kevin Buzzacott is an Aboriginal elder from the Arabunna nation in northern South Australia. He has campaigned widely for cultural recognition, justice and land rights for Aboriginal people.

He has initiated and led numerous campaigns against uranium mining at the BHP Billiton owned Olympic Dam mine in South Australia for their environmental contamination, and the exploitation of the water from the Great Artesian basin that is impacting the mound springs in the Lake Eryre region. The mound springs are integral to the desert ecosystem and sacred to the Arabunna people. He is the honorary president of the Australian nuclear free alliance.

"Many of our food sources, traditional plants and trees are gone because of this mine. We worry for our water: it's our main source of life. The mine causes many safety risks to our roads – transporting the uranium from the mine. It has stopped us from accessing our sacred sites and de-stroyed others. These can never be replaced. BHP never consulted me or my families, they select who they consult with. Many of our people have not had a voice. We want the mine stopped now, because it's not good for anything."

Eileen Wingfield, Kokatha elder and member of the Kupa Piti Kungka Tjuta who fought and won against the government over the first proposed radioactive waste dump in the 1990's. She is no longer with us but her legacy lives on.

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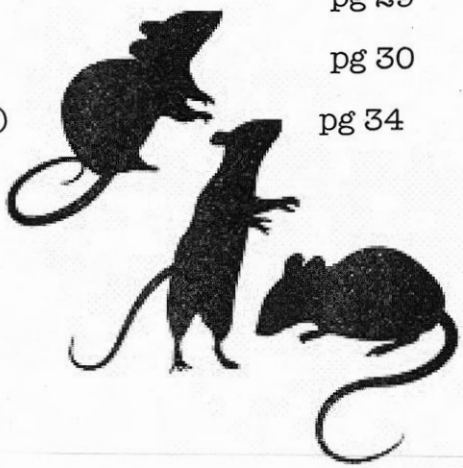


Why we are here

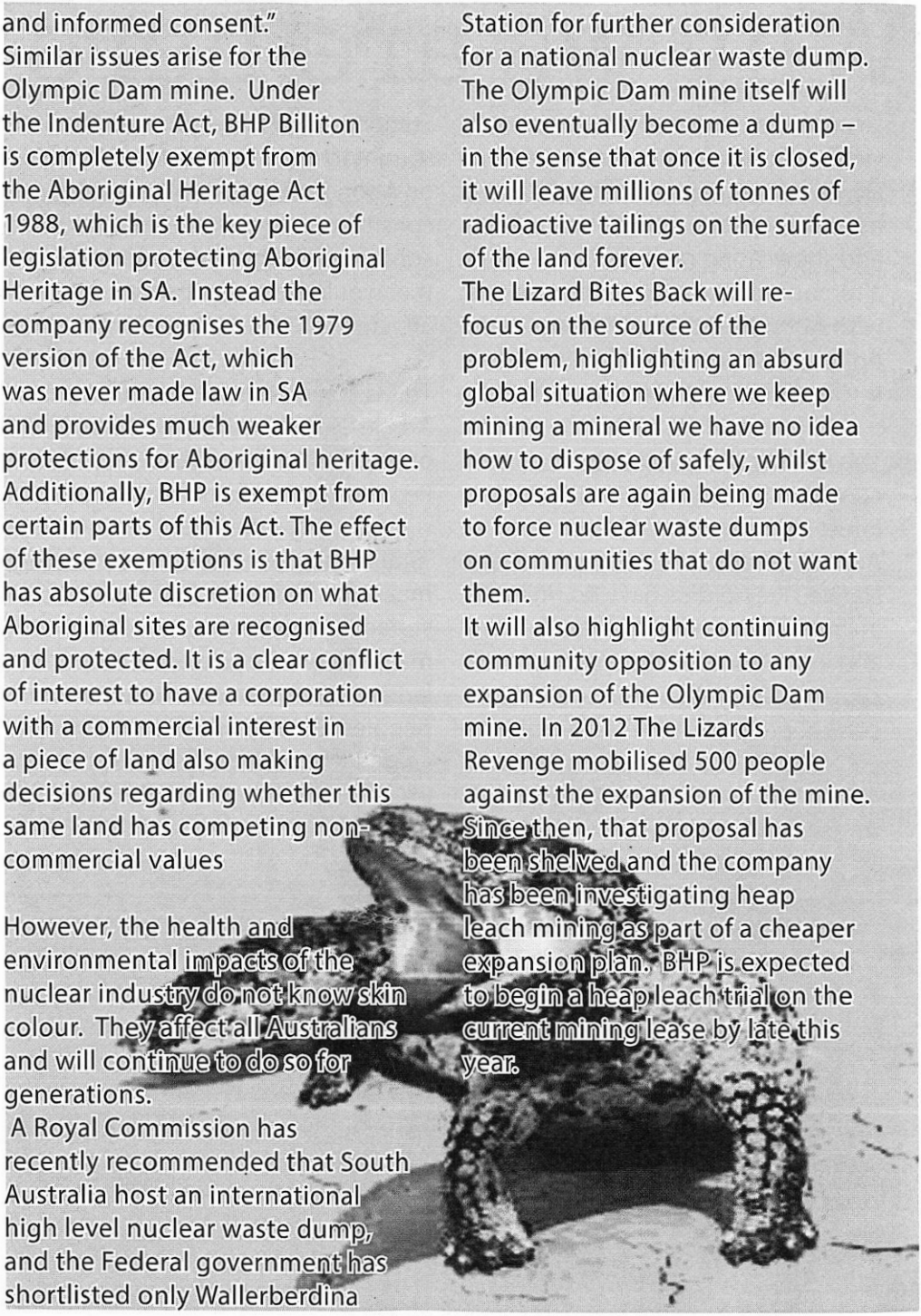
Lizards Bites Back is a non-violent protest festival, opposing any further expansion of the nuclear industry in South Australia and showcasing renewable alternatives. We stand in solidarity with Aboriginal custodians in opposing the expansion of the nuclear industry in South Australia.

The nuclear industry has and continues to disproportionately affect Aboriginal people in Australia. Traditional owners and Native Title holders have no right in law to veto mining projects and every nuclear waste dump proposal, from Woomera to the current proposal for Wallerberdina Station in the Flinders Ranges, has sought to impose a waste dump on Aboriginal communities without consultation and without the consent of Aboriginal communities that would be most directly affected.

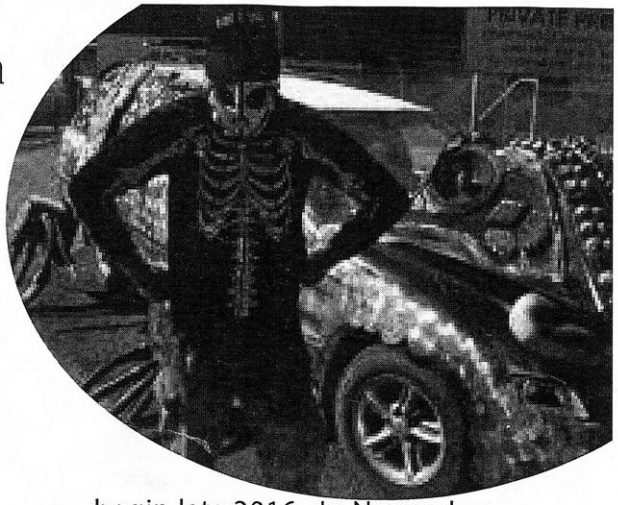
This is a human rights issue. Article 29 (2) of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which Australia has signed on to states that: "States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior

and informed consent."
Similar issues arise for the Olympic Dam mine. Under the Indenture Act, BHP Billiton is completely exempt from the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988, which is the key piece of legislation protecting Aboriginal Heritage in SA. Instead the company recognises the 1979 version of the Act, which was never made law in SA and provides much weaker protections for Aboriginal heritage. Additionally, BHP is exempt from certain parts of this Act. The effect of these exemptions is that BHP has absolute discretion on what Aboriginal sites are recognised and protected. It is a clear conflict of interest to have a corporation with a commercial interest in a piece of land also making decisions regarding whether this same land has competing non-commercial values

However, the health and environmental impacts of the nuclear industry do not know skin colour. They affect all Australians and will continue to do so for generations.
A Royal Commission has recently recommended that South Australia host an international high level nuclear waste dump, and the Federal government has shortlisted only Wallerberdina Station for further consideration for a national nuclear waste dump. The Olympic Dam mine itself will also eventually become a dump – in the sense that once it is closed, it will leave millions of tonnes of radioactive tailings on the surface of the land forever.
The Lizard Bites Back will re-focus on the source of the problem, highlighting an absurd global situation where we keep mining a mineral we have no idea how to dispose of safely, whilst proposals are again being made to force nuclear waste dumps on communities that do not want them.
It will also highlight continuing community opposition to any expansion of the Olympic Dam mine. In 2012 The Lizards Revenge mobilised 500 people against the expansion of the mine. Since then, that proposal has been shelved and the company has been investigating heap leach mining as part of a cheaper expansion plan. BHP is expected to begin a heap leach trial on the current mining lease by late this year.



The Olympic Dam expansion - update



Since the expansion was shelved in 2012, BHP Billiton has announced its intention to investigate a less capital intensive (read cheaper) expansion plan using heap leach mining. Heap leaching involves piling mined ore into a heap with a liner underneath and pouring an acidic chemical solution (usually sulphuric acid) over it, which trickles through the pile leaching out the uranium and copper. The uranium and copper enriched solution is captured at the bottom of the pile in ponds. This method is typically applied to copper or gold and is usually reserved for low concentrations of metal or low grade ore, where it is not economic to process by regular methods.

BHP Billiton has Federal and State approval for a heap leach demonstration trial. Federal approval did not require any new environmental assessment process, despite a new mining technique not currently used on-site.

The company originally projected that construction of a heap leach demonstration plant would begin in the second half of 2015, with a 36 month on-site trial period to begin late 2016. In November 2014 a Department of State Development projection pushed the construction start to the fourth quarter of 2015.

The trial will be on the current mining lease and at this stage it is unclear whether construction of the pilot facility has begun, and whether the company is on-track to begin the trial later this year. The company has been conducting laboratory trials at Wingfield, South Australia.

BHP has until October 2016 to proceed with an expansion under the approvals given for the expansion it shelved in 2012. Even though heap leach mining was not considered under its original Environmental Impact Statement, current environmental approvals for the shelved expansion plan will carry through to any new expansion plan using heap leach mining.

BHP BILLITON'S OLYMPIC DAM MINE

BHP Billiton planned to supplement underground mining with a massive open-cut mine at Olympic Dam (a.k.a. Roxby Downs). Export of uranium was expected to increase from an average of 4,000 tonnes per year to 19,000 tonnes per year and the production of copper, gold and silver was also expected to increase.

The company was not required to study the viability of mining copper, gold and silver without also extracting and selling uranium – an option which would allow for ongoing, profitable mining while addressing at least some of the major problems.

The planned expansion was cancelled in August 2012 with BHP citing economic factors including the weak uranium price following the March 2011 Fukushima disaster. Also in 2012, BHP Billiton disbanded its Uranium Division and it sold the Yeelirrie lease in WA for a small fraction of the nominal value of the uranium resource.

The existing underground mine continues to operate, producing 10 million tonnes of radioactive tailings waste annually, consuming around 37 million litres of Great Artesian Basin water every day, and contributing to global problems with nuclear waste and weapons proliferation. BHP is also investigating options for heap leach uranium mining.

Radioactive Racism

The Olympic Dam mine operates under the Roxby Downs Indenture Act, which provides exemptions from the SA Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988. BHP Billiton is in a legal position to determine what consultation occurs with Traditional Owners, who is consulted, and nature of any consultation. The company decides the level of protection that Aboriginal heritage sites receive and which sites are recognised. BHP Billiton claims that it fully complies with Aboriginal heritage legislation – if so, why is it unwilling to relinquish the legal exemptions?

It is ironic and hypocritical that BHP Billiton supports Reconciliation Australia's 'good governance' program and has provided over $2 million to Reconciliation Australia, yet will not relinquish its exemptions from

the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988.

The Roxby Downs Indenture Act was amended in 2011. When asked why the amended legislation retains exemptions from the SA Aboriginal Heritage Act, a government spokesperson said: "BHP were satisfied with the current arrangements and insisted on the continuation of these arrangements, and the government did not consult further than that."

The Roxby Downs Indenture Act also allows wide-ranging and indefensible exemptions from key environmental laws such as the SA Environmental Protection Act 1993, Freedom of Information Act 1991, and Natural Resources Act 2004.

One notorious incident in the history of the Olympic Dam mine concerned the laying of a water pipeline on the land of Arabunna Traditional Owners in the mid-1990s, when WMC Resources owned the mine. The dispute over the pipeline led to violence, terrorism, imprisonment, and the accidental death of one person.

Jan Whyte and Ila Marks summarised the controversy in the July 1996 edition of the Friends of the Earth magazine, Chain Reaction:
"One method used by mining companies to side-step proper consultation processes is documented in North America and Canada as well as Australia. Mining companies incorporate small Aboriginal groups in areas

under dispute and give them financial support. These groups are then regarded as the official representatives for that area and mining companies proceed to consult with them. Thus, it seems as if the companies are going through the correct legal processes whereas, in fact, they are ignoring parties who have legitimate interests."

Weapons

BHP Billiton sells uranium to nuclear weapons states, states refusing to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, states blocking progress on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty, states with a history of secret nuclear weapons research, and states stockpiling 'civil' plutonium.

A new low was set in 2006 when the federal government, with BHP Billiton's support, negotiated a uranium export agreement with the secretive, repressive, militaristic, undemocratic regime in China. Then another new low was set with the agreement to export to Russia with very few if any safeguards inspections.

Radioactive Waste

Over 100 million tonnes of low-level radioactive tailings waste have been produced, increasing at 10 million tonnes annually. Under the expansion plan, the production of tailings would have increased to 68 million tonnes annually.

The tailings contain a toxic, acidic soup of radionuclides and heavy metals. There have been numerous spills and leaks – e.g. in the mid-1990s it was revealed that about three billion litres had seeped from the tailings dams over two years.

Mining consultants Advanced Geomechanics noted in a 2004 report that radioactive slurry was deposited "partially off" a lined area of a storage pond at Olympic Dam, contributing to greater seepage and rising ground water levels; that there is no agreed, accurate formula to determine the rate of evaporation of tailings and how much leaks into the ground; and that cells within a tailings pond covered an area more than three times greater than recommended, requiring "urgent remedial measures".

Photos taken by an Olympic Dam mine worker in December 2008 show radioactive tailings liquid leaking from the so-called rock 'armoury' of the so-called tailings 'retention' system. BHP Billiton's response was to threaten 'disciplinary action' against any

mine worker caught taking photos of the mine site. BHP Billiton claimed that the "allegations" related to a single incident when a small damp patch appeared on the wall of the tailings retention system. In fact, the photos clearly showed multiple leaks, and the leaks were ongoing for months.

Water consumption

The mine uses about 37 million litres of Great Artesian Basin water every day. The water take from the Great Artesian Basin has had adverse impacts on the precious Mound Springs.

Under the expansion plan, BHP Billiton proposed an increase in water consumption from 37 million litres daily to over 250 million litres daily (up to 42 million litres from the Great Artesian Basin, the remainder from a proposed desalination plant at Point Lowly, near Whyalla).

OH&S

In 2010, a worker was sufficiently concerned about occupational health issues at Olympic Dam that he leaked information to the media. The leaked documents show that BHP uses manipulated averages and distorted sampling to ensure its official figures of worker radiation exposure slip under the maximum exposure levels set by government.

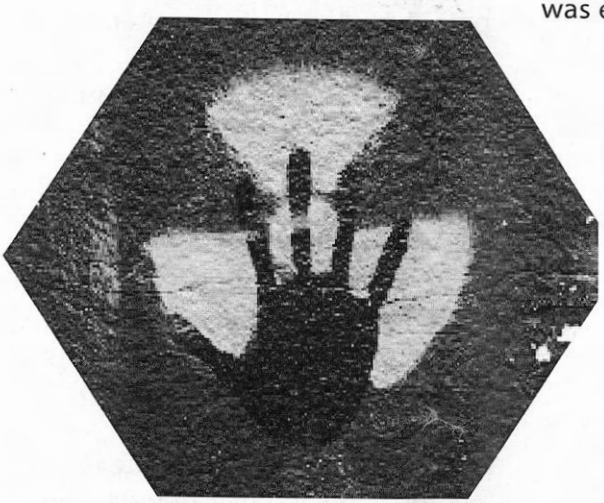
The risks would escalate if plans for a massive expansion of the mine are revived. The BHP whistleblower said. "Assertions of safety of workers made by BHP are not credible because they rely on assumptions rather than, for example, blood sampling and, crucially, an assumption that all workers wear a respirator when exposed to highly radioactive polonium dust in the smelter."

In 2013, a Freedom of Information application revealed that the radiation plans for Olympic Dam were more than 15 years out of date. Between 2003 and 2012, BHP Billiton reported 31 radiation leaks at the mine. The Environment Protection Authority could only find plans from 1997 and 1998 and stated: "We acknowledge that an update is overdue and action is being taken to address this situation". The EPA searched its records for 10 months before responding that there was no up-to-date plan and it needed a new one. Greens MLA Mark Parnell said: "All these plans should be available in the public realm and not have to be chased using FOI application."

Uncle Kev's Court Challenge Of The Olympic Dam Expansion

In October 2011, the Federal Environment Minister Tony Burke approved BHP Billiton's 30 billion dollar expansion of Olympic Dam, under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999.

Uncle Kevin Buzzacott, an Aboriginal Elder of the Arabunna Nation in Northern South Australia, launched a Federal Court challenge



of the Minister's approval of the project, on the grounds that the environmental impacts of the mine were not properly considered.

The case was heard in the Federal Court in Adelaide in April 2012. Uncle Kev's legal team argued that the Minister did not properly take into account the impact of the mine expansion on the environment- in particular, the effects of storing and transporting uranium and radioactive waste, and the impact on groundwater resources in the region, including the Great Artesian Basin.

Although Uncle Kev's challenge related specifically to the Minister's approval, BHP and the South Australian Government also applied successfully to be party to the proceedings. This meant Uncle Kev was effectively fighting against two tiers of government and a multinational mining corporation.

We're not going away. This isn't over yet"

On April 20, 2012, just two weeks after the case was heard, Justice Anthony Besanko dismissed Uncle Kev's challenge. Uncle Kev appealed the decision, however the appeal was also dismissed in 2013.
But Uncle Kev refused to take the decision lying down. "We're not going away. This isn't over yet," he said. The Lizard's Revenge 2012 was the next step in his continuing battle. Four years, hundreds of job losses and an environmental disaster in Brazil later, and a revised less capital intensive expansion plan is still a possibility.

SA: Once Again Facing Propsals for a Nuclear Waste Dump

National Nuclear Waste Dump

Irati Wanti - The Poison Leave It

For almost 20 years Federal governments have been trying to impose a national radioactive waste dump on unwilling communities in Australia. First Howard pursued a site at Woomera in SA. In 2004, after the six year Irati Wanti campaign led by the Kupa Piti Kungka Tjuta with widespread local and national support and a successful SA government court challenge, the Howard government abandoned the Woomera proposal and set its eyes on the NT.

In 2005 it was announced that it would pursue three sites in the NT, passing legislation to override NT government opposition. The sites were Harts Range, Mt Everard and Fishers Ridge. Amendments made in 2006 allowed additional site nominations from Aboriginal Land Councils.

The Northern Land Council offered an area on the Muckaty Land Trust for assessment in 2007, despite opposition from many Traditional Owners. A determined community campaign led by the Traditional Owners gained support from trade unions, public health and human rights organisation's around the country. In June 2014, half way through Federal Court proceedings launched by Traditional Owners, the Federal government agreed to not further pursue the site.

Marlene Nungarrayi Bennett, Warlmanpa woman said, "Today will go down in the history books of Indigenous Australia on par with the Wave Hill Walk-off, Mabo and Blue Mud Bay. The Warlmanpa Nation has won an eight-year battle against the might and power of the Commonwealth Government and Northern Land Council. Justice has prevailed and this is a win for all Territorians."

The political nuclear landscape in SA is getting worse, with now both State and Federal governments trying to impose radioactive waste somewhere in this beautiful place. The SA government with their Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission, and the Federal

government continuing their attempt to establish a national waste dump.

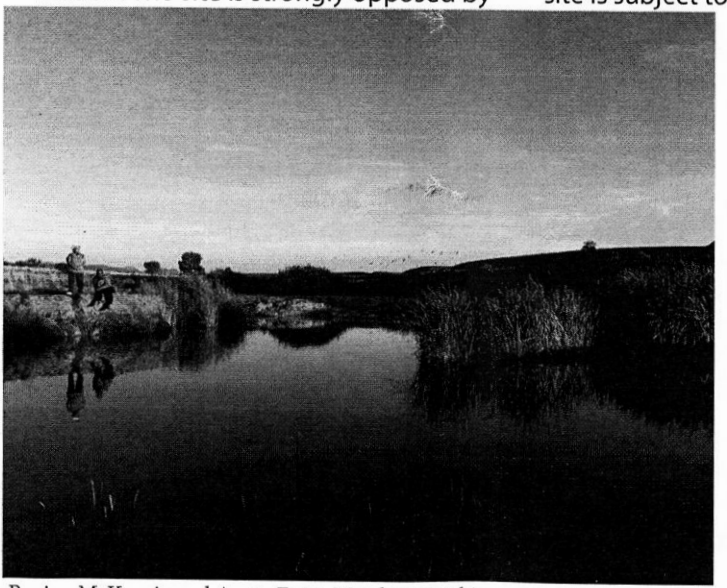
Flinders Ranges Nukes Dump

Last year the Federal government initiated yet another waste dump process and invited land holders to nominate their own land. After receiving 28 site nominations and shortlisting the 'best' 6 sites and receiving community opposition at each site, the Federal government selected Barndioota near Hawker in the Flinders Ranges SA as the preferred site. No other site is currently being considered, although the government has recently invited further nominations from land-holders around Australia.

The site was nominated by ex- liberal senator Grant Chapman who owns the long term pastoral lease to the station. The site is strongly opposed by Adnyamathanha Traditional Owners, who were not consulted about the nomination. Even Traditional Owners who live next to the proposed dump site at Yappala Station were not consulted.

The proposed dump site is adjacent to the Yappala Indigenous Protected Area. Traditional Owners have been working for many years to register heritage sites in the area with the SA government. The site is a significant women's site with various songlines passing through it, and is part of Australia's first registered songline. It is also part of an ancient trade route. As such there are countless thousands of Aboriginal artefacts on the proposed site. Throughout the area are registered cultural heritage sites and places of huge importance to Adnyamathanha people.

The proposed nuclear waste dump site is subject to massive floods. The last one on the 20th January 2006 uprooted huge trees, and the 1955 flood destroyed an entire township and a railway bridge. Active fault lines run through the site, and seismic activity in the area is not uncommon. Hookina spring on the proposed site surfaces at a fault line and flows for 4 kms forming a unique wetland until it re-enters the aquifer at a second fault line. Hookina spring is an

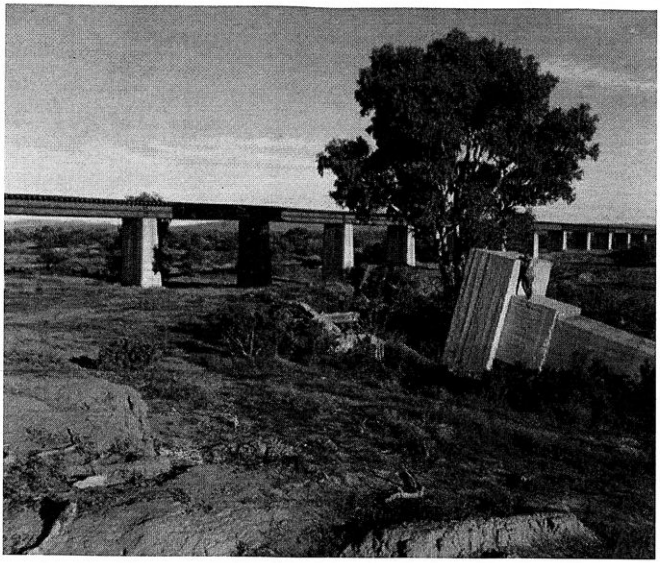


Regina McKenzie and Aunty Enice Marsh at Hookina Spring in the proposed site

ecologically magnificent place in a predominantly arid landscape. Listed endangered and threatened birds and animals rely on her waters.

The Waste

Proponents for the site argue a case of urgency as if current arrangements with dealing with radioactive waste aren't working. This is not true. Most of the radioactive waste created at medical facilities is short lived, meaning that after a short time the waste has decayed to a point for safe disposal in a typical landfill. This is the current arrangement at hospitals as it has been for decades, and it is working. The majority of the waste (based on radioactivity) is spent fuel rods and old reactors and is currently stored at the Lucas Heights reactor in Sydney. The staff on site are the best trained and best equipped personnel to manage the radioactive waste. There is no need to expose the public to radioactive health hazards transporting the waste, and there is no need to contaminate yet another site. The proposed dump will also house waste from the Maralinga bomb tests.

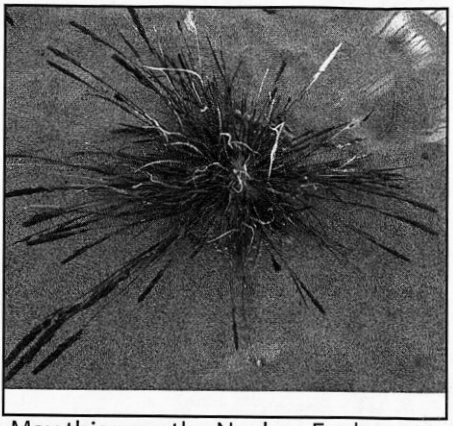


Part of the rail bridge destroyed by floods near the proposed site.

International Radioactive Waste Dump and the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission

Thirteen years ago the SA Rann Labor government was fighting Howard's national nuclear waste dump. Now SA's Weatherill Labor government is promoting the establishment of an international radioactive waste dump in SA, as some kind of magic bullet for the South Australian economy.

The Royal Commission was established early 2015 to make it appear that well informed decision making is being applied to decisions about nuclear activities. It was to 'investigate the risks and opportunities' nuclear industries offer SA. Interestingly, in considering nuclear waste risks, the commission failed to visit the WIPP waste dump in New Mexico where a radioactive waste barrel exploded in 2014 exposing workers and the atmosphere to radiation, destroying the ventilation system and forcing a shut-down of the facility. It has cost $US 500 million so far to repair the site for re-opening.



In May this year the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission delivered its final recommendations, including recommending in favour of establishing an international high level nuclear waste dump in SA. It proposes to import 138,000 tonnes of high-level spent nuclear fuel for storage and eventual disposal somewhere in SA. This is more spent nuclear fuel that has been shipped around the globe in the last 45 years.

The Commission process and its final report have not been without criticism. There have been issues right from the start, especially in regards to the direct nuclear industry links of some Commission members, and its lack of accessibility to remote Aboriginal communities and the lack of appropriate language translation in Commission documents and public events. Another major flaw was that aspects of the nuclear fuel chain were glossed over, for example any in depth investigation into transportation risks.

As part of the post-Royal Commission public consultation process, the SA government recently launched its 'citizens jury' in which 400 people will serve as public respondents to the Royal Commission final report, alongside a 'nu-clear?' community marketing (pardon me, 'consultation') campaign. The SA government is hoping that the 'jury' will support the Royal Commission's recommendations: risks associated with importing and dumping radioactive waste are overshadowed by the creation of a few jobs and a possibly handful of dollars profit. If the 'jury' supports an international waste dump it is likely the SA government will take this as the community's position and will serve as a green light for pursuing such a project.

The public health and environmental risks are effectively trumped as always by jobs and economic benefit which form the bottom line. None the less the SA government with the help of the pro nukes lobby and mainstream media paint the process as 'responsible, well informed, objective, rational and sensible,' appealing to the responsible South Australian, while alienating opposing voices as 'irrational, emotional, alarmist and hysterical'. If the SA public takes the mainstream dialogue as gospel we may well see an international waste dump moving closer to reality soon.

No nuclear dump in the Flinders Ranges

Media Release ☒ 29 April 2016

Adnyamathanha Traditional Owners will fight nuclear waste dump plan

The federal government has announced that the Flinders Ranges has been selected as the preferred site for a national nuclear waste dump. The land was nominated by former Liberal Party Senator Grant Chapman and his nomination has been endorsed by the Liberal government in Canberra.

Adnyamathanha Traditional Owner Regina McKenzie, who lives at Yappala Station near the proposed dump site and is a member of Viliwarinha Yura Aboriginal Corporation, said:

"Adnyamathanha Traditional Owners weren't consulted about the nomination. Even Traditional Owners who live next to the proposed dump site at Yappala Station weren't consulted. The proposed dump site is adjacent to the Yappala Indigenous Protected Area. On the land with the proposed dump site, we have been working for many years to register heritage sites with the SA government. The area is Adnyamathanha land. It is Arngurla Yarta (spiritual land). The proposed dump site has countless thousands of Aboriginal artifacts. Our ancestors are buried there. The nominated site is a significant women's site. Throughout the area are registered cultural heritage sites and places of huge importance to our people.

"The water comes from the hills and floods the plains, including the proposed dump site."

"There are frequent yarta ngurra-ngurrandha (earthquakes and tremors). At least half a dozen times each year, we see and feel the ground move. It is flood land. The water comes from the hills and floods the plains, including the proposed dump site. Sometimes there are massive floods, the last one in 2006.

"We don't want a nuclear waste dump here on our country and worry that if the waste comes here it will harm our environment and muda (our lore, our creation). We call on the federal government to withdraw the nomination of the site and to show more respect in future. We call on all South Australians – all Australians – to support us in our struggle. Adnyamathanha Traditional Owners and Viliwarinha Yura Aboriginal Corporation will fight the proposal for a nuclear waste dump on our land for as long as it takes to stop it.

"Last year I was awarded the SA Premier's Natural Resource Management Award in the category of 'Aboriginal Leadership – Female' for working to protect land that is now being threatened with a nuclear waste dump. But Premier Jay Weatherill has been silent since the announcement of six short-listed dump sites last year. Now the Flinders Ranges has been chosen as the preferred site and Mr Weatherill must speak up. The Premier can either support us or he can support the federal government's attack on us by maintaining his silence. He can't sit on the fence."

Adnyamathanha Traditional Owner Enice Marsh said:

"Vulnerable communities are suffering from lack of vision from our government and industry 'leaders' and should not be the government's target for toxic waste dumps. This predatory behaviour is unethical and is an abuse of human rights. An Indigenous Protected Area is a Federal Government initiative, but it seems that in the case of Yappala this means nothing to the government. We ask you to honour this commitment to protect, not pollute and damage our land. This facility will cause immeasurable damage to the whole area which is covered with thousands of artefacts, home to people, animals, birds and reptiles. The building of this facility will cause widespread damage. It will scar the area and break the spiritual song-lines like never before in the 60000+ years of human occupation. We don't want this waste in our country, it's too toxic and long lived."

"We call on all South Australians – all Australians – to support us in our struggle"

Adnyamathanha Traditional Owner Jillian Marsh said:

"The First Nations people of Australia have been bullied and pushed around, forcibly removed from their families and their country, denied access and the right to care for their own land for over 200 years. Our health and wellbeing compares with third world countries, our people crowd the jails. Nobody wants toxic waste in their back yard, this is true the world over. We stand in solidarity with people across this country and across the globe who want sustainable futures for communities, we will not be moved. We challenge Minister Josh Frydenberg on his claim that this waste is just "gloves, goggles and test tubes" – the intermediate-level waste is much more toxic so why not talk about it? What about the damage to the area that construction of this site will cause? You can't compensate the loss of people's ancient culture with a few dollars."

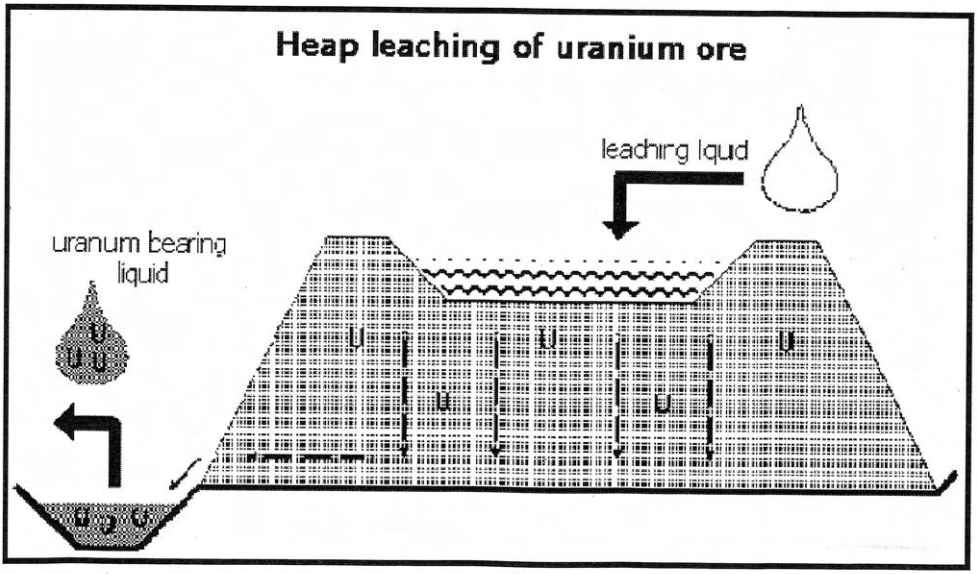
Heap Leach Mining of Uranium and Associated Risks

Not unlike insitu leach mining, heap leach mining is a process whereby Uranium, Copper and other precious metals are extracted from ore with a chemical solution.
Ore is mined, crushed and dumped onto a "leaching pad" made from impermeable membrane with a minimum thickness of 1.5mm, often on a bed of clay.

There are four types of leach pads:
*Conventional Leach Pads are used on flat terrain for lighter layers of crushed ore.
*Dump Leach Pads are used on less flat terrain and hold ore which is extracted straight from the mine without crushing and dumped onto the pad. Slower extraction of minerals.
*Valley Fill Leach Pads are situated at the bottom of valleys and hold everything dumped in.Higher potency chemical solution.
*On/Off Pads are for larger loads which are moved and relocated after each cycle.

Once the Ore has been dumped on a leach pad it is then irrigated with a leach solution of dilute sulphuric acid, this can be done with a sprinkler system but more frequently a drip system is used. The solution percolates through the Ore leaching the target minerals into a leach pond. This s called pregnant solution. Once the minerals are harvested from the pregnant solution it becomes barren and is re introduced into the heap. The percolation process can take from 30 to 90 days.

In the case of Uranium heap leach mining produces yellow-cake which requires significant further processing to produce fuel grade feed. Once it is processed into yellow-cake it can then be enriched for use in nuclear reactors



from which the spent nuclear fuel can be re purposed for use in nuclear weapons being one of the primary concerns of producing yellow-cake.

According to the Medical Association for the Prevention of War (MAPW) Australia's uranium exports have resulted in the production of over 80 tonnes of 'reactor grade' plutonium.

NUCLEAR MEDICINE AND THE PROPOSED NATIONAL RADIOACTIVE WASTE REPOSITORY

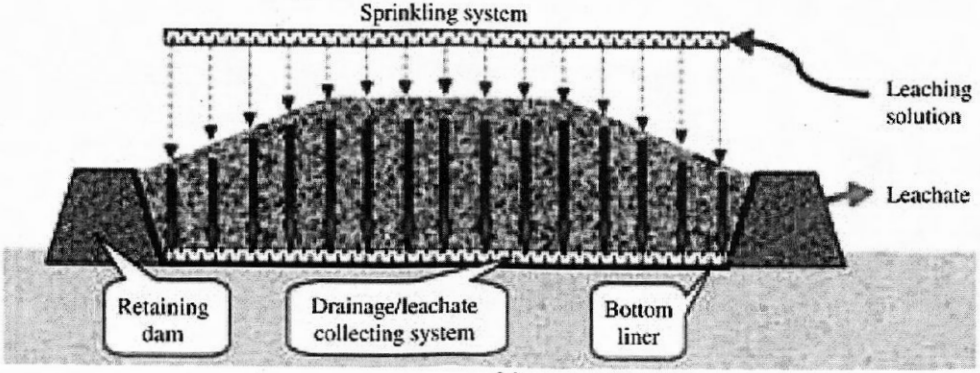
Jim Green B.Med.Sci.(Hons.) PhD Friends of the Earth, Australia www.foe.org.au/anti-nuclear December 2015

"As health organisations, we are appalled that access to nuclear medical procedures is being used to justify the proposed nuclear waste dump. Most waste from these procedures break down quickly and can be safely disposed of either on site or locally." – Dr Bill Williams, Medical Association for the Prevention of War

"Linking the need for a centralized radioactive waste storage facility with the production of isotopes for nuclear medicine is misleading. The production of radioactive isotopes for nuclear medicine comprises a small percentage of the output of research reactors. The majority of the waste that is produced in these facilities occurs regardless of the nuclear medicine isotope production." – Nuclear Radiologist Dr Peter Karamoskos.

Proponents of a national radioactive waste facility (a repository for lower-level wastes and a co-located store for higher-level wastes) claim or imply that nuclear medicine would be jeopardised if the facility does not proceed. There is no basis to such claims – they amount to dishonest scare-mongering.

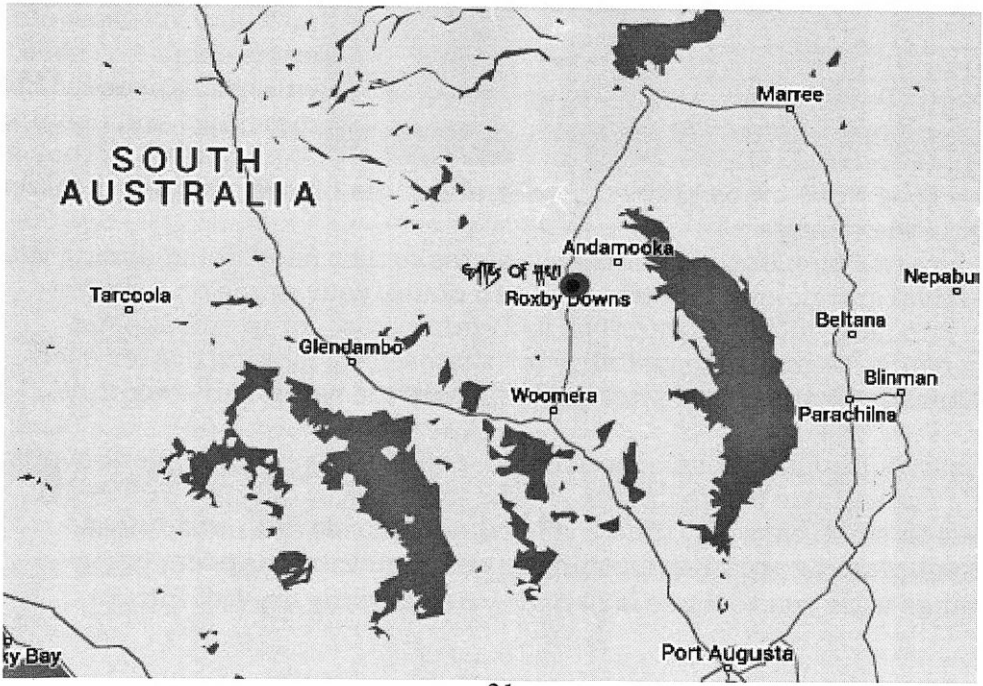
Proponents claim that most or all of the waste that the federal government wants to dispose of or store at a national repository/store arises from medicine, specifically the production and use of medical radioisotopes. However, measured by radioactivity, the true figure is just 10-20%. Measured by volume, the figure may be within



that range or it may be higher than 20% – but it takes some creative accounting to justify the claim that most or even all of the waste is medical in origin.
In any case, the fact that some waste is of medical origin doesn't mean that a national repository/store is the best way to manage the waste.

If the plan for a national repository/store does not proceed, medical waste will continue to be stored at the Lucas Heights reactor site operated by the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) and, in much smaller volumes, at hospitals. Some waste is used in hospitals and then sent back to ANSTO (e.g. molybdenum 'cows' that have been 'milked' of the daughter radionuclide, technetium-99m – by far the most commonly used medical radioisotope). That is no problem since ANSTO and hospitals continue to produce radioactive waste and thus they have an ongoing need for on-site waste stores and waste management expertise regardless of the options for periodic off-site disposal.
Nuclear medicine is not being adversely affected by the absence of a national radioactive waste repository/store.
Nuclear medicine will not benefit from the creation of a national radioactive waste repository/store.

The incessant references to nuclear medicine to 'sell' the proposed radioactive waste repository/store amount to emotive propaganda and scare-mongering – which, ironically, is what critics of the proposed national radioactive waste repository/store are routinely accused of.



Getting there

areal image of Lake Eyre by Michael Seebeck

Keep an eye on the web site for the exact camp location and other updates announced closer to the day. If you are coming through Adelaide some of us will be meeting there on the 28th of June to do a solidarity action about the new proposed waste dumps. Feel free to join us and keep an eye on the web for details.

When you get there

Head over to the welcome tent to find out what's going on and find a good place to camp. If you are planning to set up a space (like an installation, workshop or quiet area etc) you can put up a notice in the info tent to let people know about it. There will be chances in the mornings and evening to all come together at the Food Not Bombs kitchen to talk about the Lizard, campaign issues and other things.

There will be plenty of maintenance tasks that need doing during the festival and no-one is getting paid so chuck your name on a roster or 2 to help out if you can. The festival/protest camp will depend on people taking responsibility for themselves, looking out for each other respectfully and pitching in to help the camp run smoothly.

Lizard's Revenge is an autonomous, collaborative, non-violent event. It's not a major booze up. Big shame job for agro drunks. Police did search some cars last time so illegal substances are not advised. If you want to create something or see something happen, bring things with you to make it happen! Heaps going on—get into it!

Camp Facilities

There will be communal camp infrastructure provided for participants including: communal meeting/ workshop spaces, performance space, camping area, Food not Bombs kitchen, first aid, welcome tent, media tent/ van, children's area, elders space, toilets and waste facilities.
This is a community event organised and run horizontally. The spaces above are spaces that may need your help throughout the event. Active participation in running the camp (ie. set up, water runs, dishes etc) is encouraged. More detailed info will be available at the welcome tent for wha t needs to be done.
Elders tent— will be set up for elders in a shady spot of their choice. If you are an elder don't be shy to ask someone to get you a cup of tea, food, firewood or whatever you need to feel comfortable. If you are not an elder don't be shy to ask an elder if they need something.

First Aid

First Aiders will be on site with some limited equipment. Holders of First Aid certificates are encouraged to contact the organisers prior to the event if they can help with first aid during the event. Please let people know if you have a medical issue so that people know how to respond if you get sick.

Please be self sufficient with your own first aid kit. See the section "Be prepared and independent" on pages 21,22 for first aid tips and items to include in your first aid kit.
There is also a pharmacy in Roxby Downs, and medical/hospital services in both Roxby and Woomera.

Waste

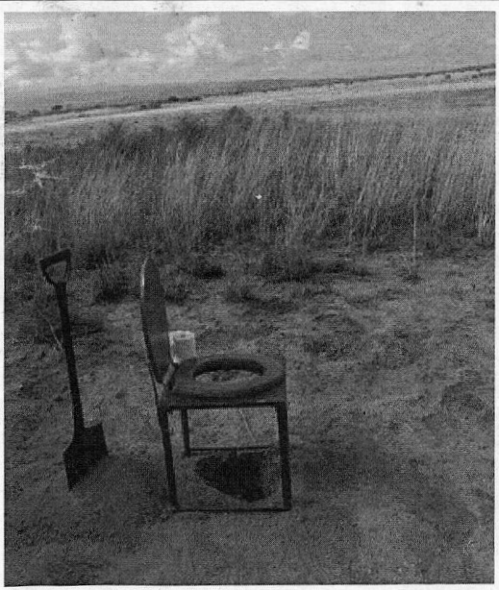
– take responsibility and minimise your personal waste generation.

Bush toilet

- Cover your business with sand. The shit pit is not a bin – take your rubbish with you.

Minimal impact

In actively opposing the uranium industry, we can demonstrate minimal impact living. This means waste minimisation.

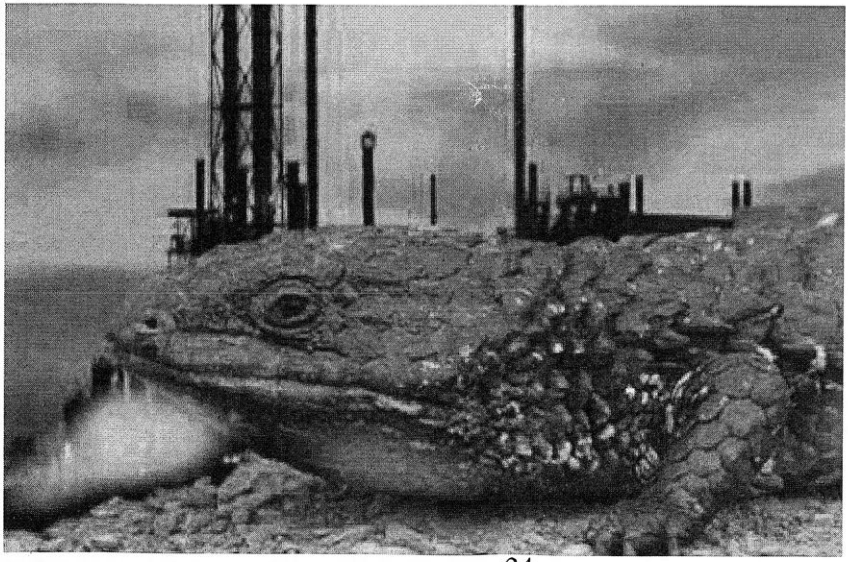


What to bring!?

There will be limited communal shade provided at the event, we encourage people to bring their own shelter for personal use. There will be very cold nights, warm days and there is the potential for strong winds and heavy rains, so bring appropriate gear.

People should bring:

Water Bottle(s) Solid shoes/ boots
Plate/bowl, eating utensils Jacket/ coat
Swag/Tent Wet weather gear
Sleeping gear Torch and spare batteries
Toiletries Sunscreen, sunglasses
Enough water for your stay (recommend min 4L/day/person). Bring extra if you can.
Enough food for your stay (there will be a communal kitchen aiming to provide breakfast and dinner each day, but stocks will last depending on how many participants attend). Bring extra food if you can.
Basic First aid kit: See section on pages 21,22 "Be Prepared and Independent" for things to include in your first aid kit and basic harm prevention first aid advice.
Other things:
Any charged 12 volt batteries or solar panels would be great to contribute power to the festival. An inverter for your car would allow you to be electrically independent Extra shelter: Tarp, poles, long pegs, ropes
Cameras/ Video Cameras/ SD cards
Fire wood if you can
Musical instruments
Action gear (props, banners, fabric, paint, poles, costumes, whistle, compass, bandanna)
Dust mask (In case of a dust storm)
Earplugs
Please think seriously about what you need/ may want with you.



Rough Guide

Details and times for bands and performances will be written up on boards. If you are in a band or a performer come write your name on the board near the stage under the day you want to perform! Music will start around mid-arvo each day.

Day 1 -

Welcome to country with Glen Wingfield and talk with Uncle Kevin Buzzacott

Reclaim the road party with sacred fire, bands, dj's, speakers and art installations, Solar sound system for main stage and wheely bin mobile sound system on the loose. Food not Bombs kitchen and Road Kill BBQ

Day 2 -

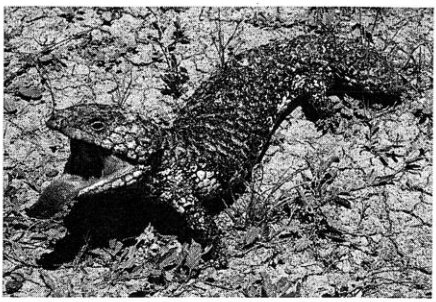
Speakers, Workshops, Get informed about the issue & get armed with your rights to protest. Workshops include legals, direct action, creative campaigning, media & much more

Zombie Flash Mob

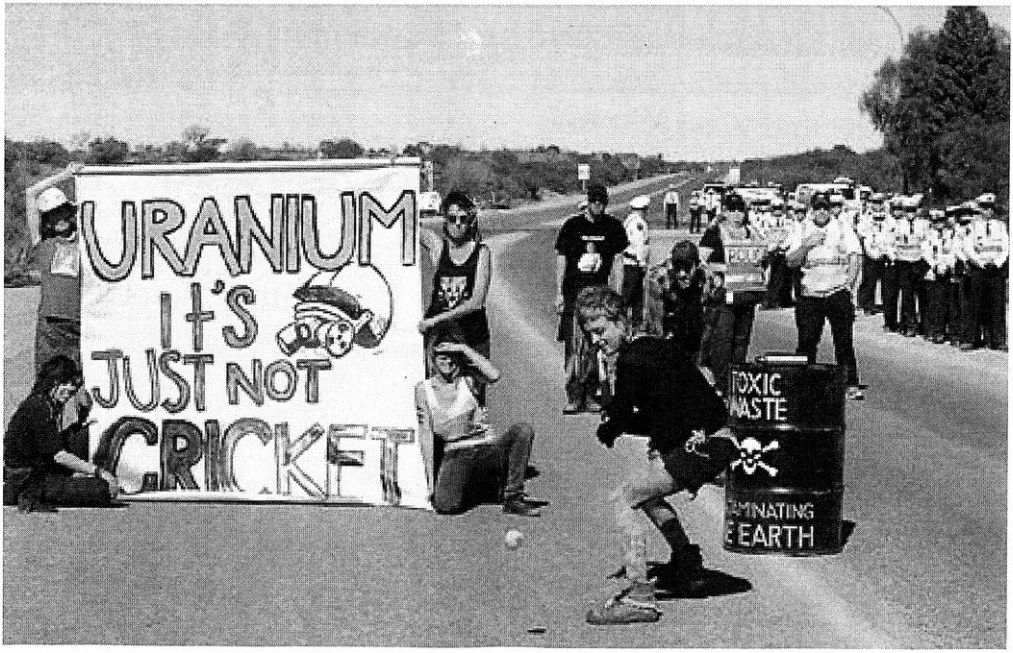
Group action to be decided at festival.

Sunset Cabaret; shows 10min or under, bring your costume box, Bands and DJ's till late!

Day 3 -



Your action/statement against uranium mining. As a group or an individual make an action or statement about uranium mining, land rights, water use, world peace (associated issues) etc... So come prepared with things you might need to make that action. Paint a banner, write a song, pray, chain yourself to a piece of mining equipment, fly a spaceship into the mine lease, jump out and start planting trees. Whatever it is, it takes many varieties of action to defeat this monster so show us what you got. Legal advice available. Food not Bombs kitchen and Road Kill BBQ
Wind and solar powered cinema night
After day 3 we can collectively decide if we want/can maintain a blockade of the mine. Those who can please stick around to help clean up . We want to leave it like we found it or better! Thanx xx



Artist Info

Buzz Wrapper

The one and only Buzz Wapper straight out of Arabunna Land with some anti nuke gangster rap! https://monkeymarc.bandcamp.com/track/rok-hop-by-buzz-wapper-2

Rosie MissChief Band

From the fairyland, sailing the depths of the seven seas, Rosie MissChief takes you on a magical journey through reggae, dancehall, dub, drum n bass and gypsy jazz, with a taste of folk blues and hip hop

Celestine Delvene McDonald Rowe

Celestine Delvene McDonald Rowe- passionate poet and lyrical activist

Bonewoman

Bonewoman are a four piece self-termed ‹Psychic Soul Pop' band lead by Lorien-Summer who has an enigmatic style and an eclectic song writing heart. Their influences range from mainstream pop culture, Jazz, modern RnB, and theatrical folk just to name a few

Syzyrgy

Syzyrgy plays tunes to the party in the madhouse at the end of time.

Myxamatosis

Myxamatosis:warm, ambient, liquid drum and bass.

3oB

3oB (producer/emcee) has been conrtributing revolutionary raps since 2003; his favoured beats for rhyming on are dark bouncy dubhop style.

Lunar Flares

Lunar Flares is a dissonant drone duo, creating dense, ambient soundscapes

Caterpillar

Caterpillar works under the broad spectrum of psychedelic rock and could one day be peacefull ambience, then be contemplative doom the next...

DJ Wasabi

Intelligent bass heavy, beat driven style, dub-step, glitch, whomp-hop, neuro dub and minimal tech.

Monkeymarc

Melbourne-based electronic producer Monkey Marc writes sonically rugged, politically charged music in his solar-powered studio by day, and plays it on his solar-powered soundsystem by night.

His sound has been likened to Prince Paul meets King

Tubby with the bass turned up: hip hop meets dub and future bass.

Griff

griff makes music for the heart, mind and feet

Chiara Beclu

Soul songstress sings for the land and the waters..

Joe Dubs

Joe Dubs is the operator and selector from the reggae Solidarity Sound System and plays deep roots, heavy dub and upfull steppers music.

Terania

crust / punk / dbeat band from adelaide
https://teraniapunk.bandcamp.com/

Glitter Rats

Folk punk political

Andy Paine

Folk protest punk

Slying Shot

fem folk scream pretty

Karl Cossar

Jamin' rocken' blues

GFSM

GFSM Dust Punk Glitch Hop

Luman

live ambient music

Southeast Desert Metal

a band from Santa Teresa

Lord Stompy

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kc3LyfJWFls

Golden Orb

interprets through sounds the environments they find themselves in, inviting participants on a journey through the soundscape of the world's largest uranium mine.

Rachel by the Stream

Future pop duo Rachel By The Stream deliver a high-octane live show that demonstrates fearless musica-tech prowess, blending live looping with samples, multi instrumentation and rootsy vocals. With influences ranging from Kraftwerk to Sade, RBTS put emphasis on a set that spans genres effortlessly from dub and nu-disco to robo-pop.

Combat Wombat

Combat Wombat are a political hip-hop crew based in Melbourne. Renowned for

taking bass bins hostage and blasting political fire in these unsettling times MC Elf Tranzporter, Izzy, Monkeymarc and DJ Wasabi are gearing up to launch their new album Just Across the Border at the Gates of Hell stStumpyStompyharmonica jam

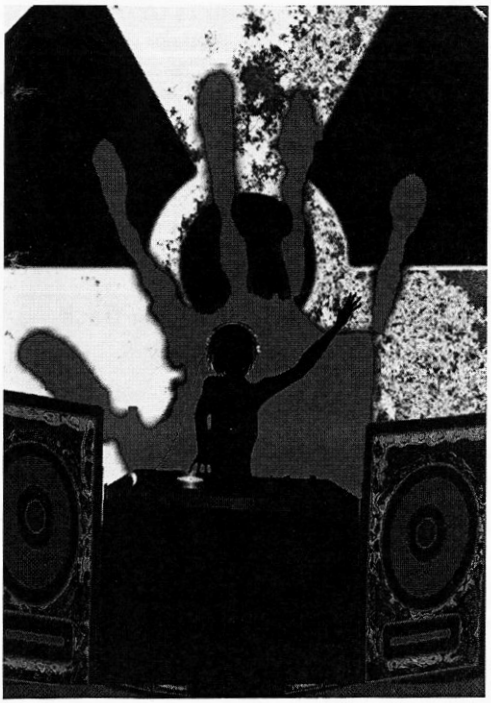
Cabaret Radiate Night

When: Saturday 2nd July (2nd Night of LBB Protestival.)
What: A Radiate Radical Ridicoulus Refueling Anti- Uranium Cabaret by the creatives for the legend go'ers @ The Lizard Bites Back Protestival. Supported by D.I.Y HiFi Solar Sound System.
A Radiate Cabaret to express in all cabaret art forms(dance, theatre, visual art, musical theatre, circus etc) heartcore artistries concerning all issues under the sun- we urge you to not hold back... our protestival community would see anthing from some wild rockin musical theatres pieces to any taboo radiate stories explored in any form! Simply any underground grotesque, weird and wonderful at its best.
How: We welcome you to APPLY by Personal Message to RADIATE CABARET with a DESCRIPTION of your Cabaret piece, whether it be one song, a musical theatre group with a couple of songs to share, a clown skit or any other jawdropping, heart throbbing, mind blowin masterpiece.

Please get these in as soon as possible, so we can start build up a rad feasty cabaret for our protestival go'ers.
Applications Close: June 1st. Places are limited, so get your applications in ASAP!
Please see for more infomation on www.lizardbitesback.net

D.I.Y HiFi Solar Sound System

D.I.Y HiFi. A Solar & Wind powered sound system. Unique designed speakers providing an efficient , clear sound with maximum efficiency. Inspired by Danley Sound Lab designs we have 4 x Unity Horn Mid /tops and 4 x SS15 Tapped Horn Subs. Big Barn doors on the subs increase efficiency even more! We use FFa and C-Audio amps for the best output versus power ratio.
Our trailer provides a Solar and Wind powered generator to give us complete off grid capability.



CAMPSITE LEGAL BRIEFING

Camping on Crown Land

Most of the land south of the Olympic Dam gates is Crown Land. Under the Crown Land Management Act we can camp on crown land for up to 3 weeks. This land also falls within the Roxby municipality, so we are also subject to the council by-laws,

Offences on Crown land:

Occupying land for longer than period prescribed in regulations (3 weeks)
Causing or permitting animals for which you are responsible to enter or remain on Crown land
Driving a motor vehicle off an established road or track
Excavating/damaging crown land
Cutting branches/damaging any tree (whether alive or dead)
Erecting any structure or fixture
Littering
Closing/obstructing a road or track
Damaging or removing fossils

Maximum penalty $20 000
Expiation fee $315

Authorised officers under this Act may ask any person without lawful authority or excuse to leave the land (camping for under 3 weeks should be a lawful excuse), and require any person suspected of having committed an offence in relation to Crown land to state (and produce evidence of) their name and address. Failure to comply is an offence. Maximum penalty $2500.

An authorised officer may also arrest anyone, without warrant, suspected of having committed an offence in relation to Crown land, or who hinders an authorised officer in the exercise of their powers. An authorised officer has the power to detain but must take the offender to the police as soon as possible. Authorised officers have the power to seize and retain anything (which could include camping equipment, protest equipment etc) that they reasonably suspect may constitute evidence of a breach of the Act. Authorised officers under this Act must produce their identity card containing their photograph before exercising their powers under this Act in relation to any person.

Warning re: dogs:

A provision in the Crown Lands Management Act states that an authorised officer may seize any animals found trespassing on Crown Land. They will be impounded, sold or destroyed. Although it is unlikely that peoples pets will be seized or destroyed, there is nothing in the Act defining what animals this applies to. A more likely scenario is that people may be asked to remove their dogs from the area. Make sure you keep your

dog with you at all times.

Council by-laws

There is currently an Order Making Policy under the Local Government Act 1999 (ie. a council by-law). This sets out steps which the Council will take in relation to making orders for the unsightly condition of land, hazards on lands adjoining a public place, animals that may cause a nuisance or hazard and inappropriate use of a vehicle (which includes sleeping in your car).
The process outlined in the by-laws for resolving these matters is that written notice will first be given indicating that it is proposed to issue an order and specifying the period within which the problem should be remedied. This notice allows the opportunity to make representations on why the proposed action should not be taken. If the complaint is not remedied and no mitigating factors are brought to the councils attention by the specified time an order will be served on the offender and landowner.
The by-laws state that in the event of an emergency or immediate threat to public health or safety, an order requiring immediate compliance can be made in accordance with the Local Government Act, suspending the above notification process.

Non-compliance of council written orders is an offence (maximum penalty $2500), but some offences, including breaches of council by-laws can also be dealt with by issuing an expiation notice. Expiation notices are on the spot fines that do not require written orders. They can be given immediately following the committal of an expiable offence. The council may also charge the person who failed to comply with the order for the costs incurred in whatever corrective action is taken.

In Roxby Downs the authority to issue orders lies with the Administrator (in Roxby the council is just one Administrator), but the Administrator can delegate this power to other council staff.

This Administrator, or other council staff that have been delegated this power, may require a person suspected of committing or about to commit, any breach of the Local Government Act or a by-law under this Act to state the person's full name and address and to produce evidence of the person's identity. They may also require a person suspected to have knowledge of matters in respect of which information is reasonably required for the administration or enforcement of the Act or a by-law to answer questions in relation to those matters, and give any directions reasonably required in connection with the exercise of their power or the enforcement of the Act or a by-law. Failure to comply is an offence.

Maximum penalty $5000. However, a person is not obliged to answer a question or produce any of the above information if to do so may incriminate them or make them liable to a penalty.

Pastoral land

It appears that the land within the municipality of Roxby Downs is not subject to a pastoral lease. If it is subject to a pastoral lease the Crown Lands Management Act won't apply, and the Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act will apply instead. Under this Act we can camp "temporarily" on a pastoral lease without permission provided it is along a public access route (within 50m of the track). "Temporarily" is defined as up to 2 weeks.
This is only relevant for camping further away from mine – outside the Roxby municipality area.
There are similar policing and arrest powers for authorised officers under this Act as the Crown Land Management Act, and similar consequences for animals brought onto land.

The Protective Security Act

This is a fairly new law used at the Defence and Industry Expo in Adelaide a few years ago. It gives the Police Minister powers to declare an area as a protected area.
Declarations of protected areas are published in the Government Gazette around the same day as they come into effect, sometimes on the day itself. We will keep an eye on the gazette and inform participants of the Lizards Revenge if we become aware that a protected area has been declared. A protected area does not mean that we can't be there, but it does give officers the right to give directions to people for the purposes of maintaining order or securing the safety of people entering or leaving the protected place.

If a protected area is declared:

Within the protected area protective security officers are appointed and have powers to direct a person in or about to enter a protected place to provide their name and address, evidence of their identity, and their reason for being there. They also have powers to search any person and their possessions within the protected area by means of a scanning device or a physical search if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that a dangerous object or substance is in the possession of that person. Dangerous object means any object that is reasonably capable of being used to jeopardise the security of persons or property Where a search is carried out a person may be directed to open their possessions or hand control of them over to a protective security officer. The directions that can be given are not limited to these but if search directions are given they must be reasonably needed for the purposes of maintaining or restoring security or orderly conduct at the protected place or securing the safety of any person

arriving at, in, or departing from, the protected place.

Failure to comply with the directions of a protective security officer, or if an officer suspects on reasonable grounds that a person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit an offence within the precincts of a protected place may result in a person being refused entry to the protected place, being removed from a protected place, being directed not to return to the place for a maximum of 24 hours, or being detained and handed over to the custody of the police. Reasonable force may be used. Failure to comply with the direction of a protective security officer, hindering/obstructing a protective security officer in the exercise of their powers, and providing false information (including false evidence of identity), is an offence. Maximum penalty $2500 or imprisonment for 6 months.

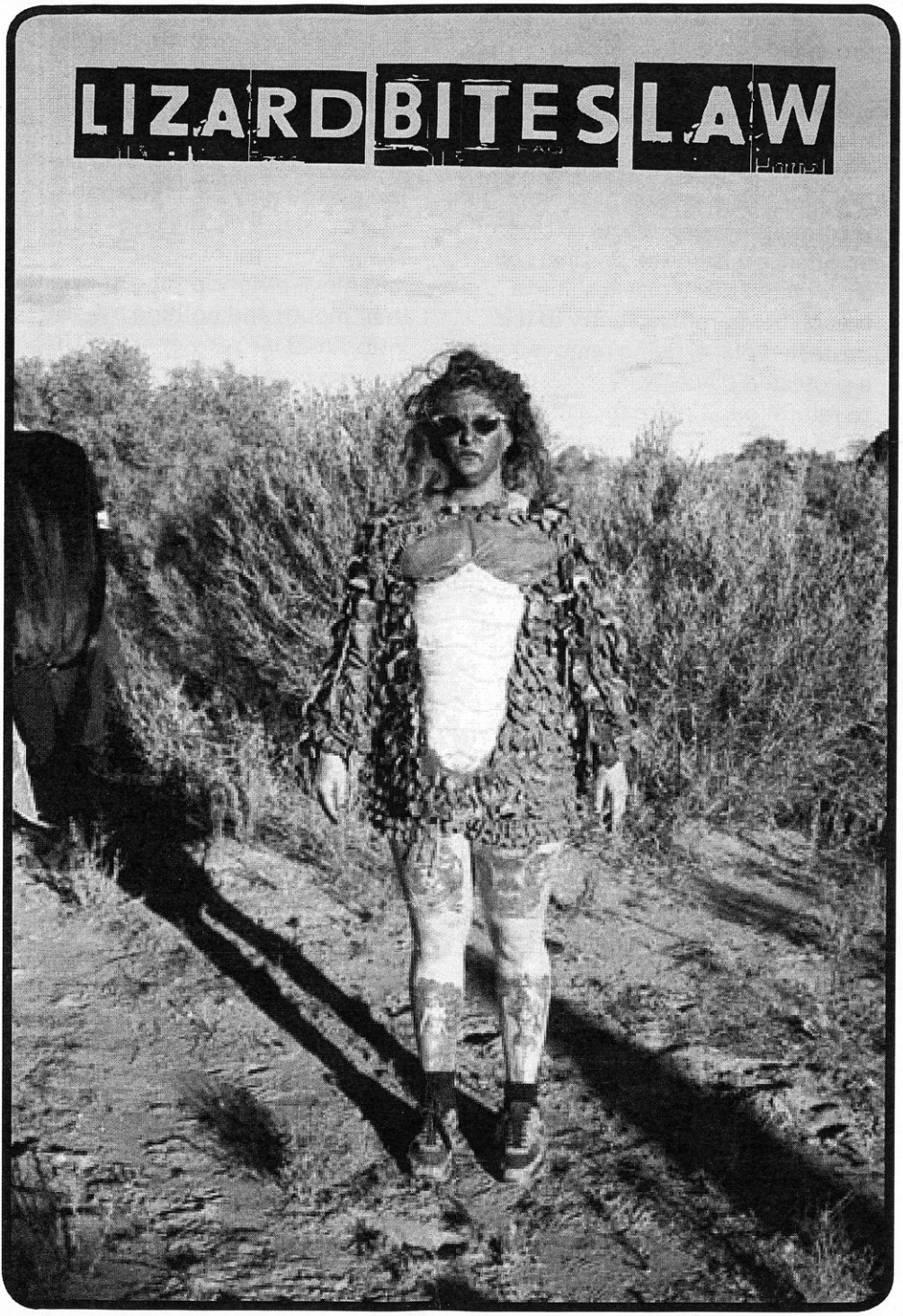
If a protective security officer is not in uniform, the officer must, at the request of a person in relation to whom the officer intends to exercise any powers, producer their identity card (which must contain their photo) for inspection by the person.

Being searched by a Protective Security Officer – your rights:

Search by means of scanning device:
The search must be conducted without body contact
The person may be directed to remove objects from their pockets or clothing and belts, footwear, and jewellery so as not to trigger the warning signal of the scanning device
The person may be directed to adopt certain postures.
The person cannot be directed to remove other clothing or open their mouth and nothing may be introduced into any orifice of the person's body

Physical searches:

A person may be directed to remove all objects from their pockets or clothing, open their mouth, submit to being frisked and/or remove outer clothing such as footwear and headwear.
The person may be directed to open their mouth or adopt certain postures.
The person cannot be directed to remove inner clothing and nothing may be introduced into an orifice (including the mouth) of the persons body
At least two persons (excluding the person being searched) must be present at all times and the search must be carried out by an officer of the same sex (the law says "except in circumstances where this isn't practicable" – but you should always assert your right to this).


LIZARD BITES LAW

WELCOME TO LIZARD LAW! There are important political reasons to express our dissent and opposition to the environmental and social destruction caused by mining and the nuclear industries in ways which go beyond the law. However, it is important that people make informed decisions about what the legal implications of their actions are and what the potential legal consequences are. The information provided here is aimed to inform and empower people in any interactions they may have with the law at The Lizard Bites Back protestival!

SHOULD I GET ARRESTED?

Make informed decisions about arrest. Talk to other activists; consider your responsibilities, yours and others' safety. Think about how being arrested will help/hinder your cause.

IF I AM ARRESTED...

Prioritise your safety and well being. Stay calm. Ask police if you are under arrest and if so, why.

If you are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Tell the police, they have to inform the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement (ALRM). They must also give you info about the ALRM and make every effort to obtain a field officer to arrange bail and/or give legal advice if the accused requests it. You can also call them yourself on 1800 643 222.

Take Home Messages

1. Be prepared, look after yourself and your mates.

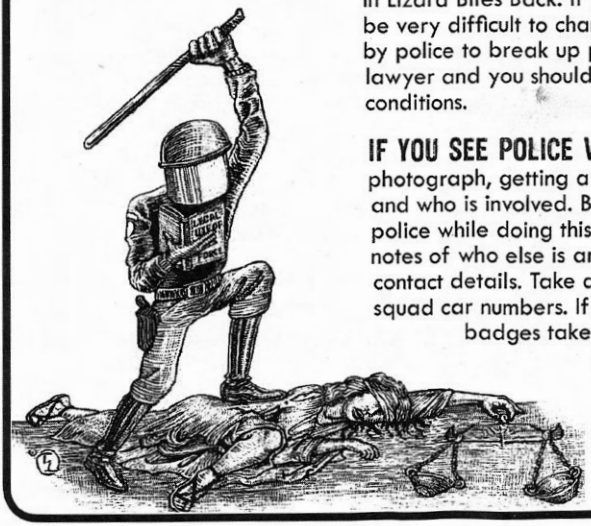
2. Know your rights, know the risks.

3. Besides giving your name and address to police in certain situations, you don't have to answer their questions. Ask "Am I free to go?"

4. Practice saying "I'm not saying anything, I want to speak to a lawyer."

5. Be street-smart, use your judgement and never trust a cop.

SAY NO COMMENT! There are no "off the record" conversations. Everything you say to police is being recorded. Say no comment to everything. This is very, very important. Anything you say to police can be used against you or other activists. Practice saying 'no comment' over and over again. Do not say anything to police until you have spoken to a lawyer. Ask police why you have been arrested and where they are taking you? (They may not take you anywhere, but process you on the spot). Police may pressure you to accept bail conditions that include not going back to the protest or associating with other people involved in Lizard Bites Back. If you accept bail conditions they can be very difficult to change and are a common tactic used by police to break up protests. You have the right to a lawyer and you should insist on this right before signing such conditions.



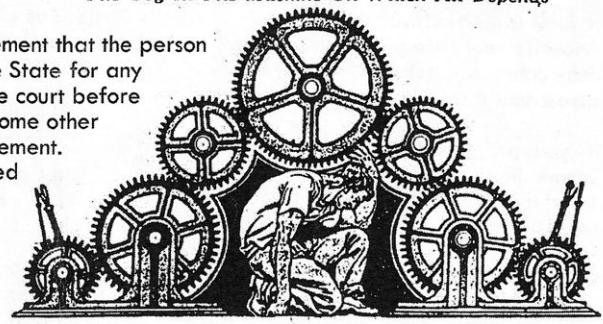
IF YOU SEE POLICE VIOLENCE Try to videotape and photograph, getting a full picture of what's happening and who is involved. Be careful not to get in the way of police while doing this or they may arrest you too. Take notes of who else is around. Get their phone numbers and contact details. Take down police badge numbers and squad car numbers. If police remove/appear without badges take their photos immediatetely. Contact the legal team as soon as possible to give us a copy of your evidence.

Cover image: Lizard's Revenge in 2012, by Jessie Boylan.

SECURITY GUARDS AND OTHERS

The right of a private citizen to make an arrest is rarely used in practice. Examples of when a person can makea citizen's arrest include where, for example, a store detective or security guard arrests a person committing an offence against his or her employer. Suspecting someone of having committed an offence is not enough for a citizens arrest. The civilian must see the offender commit the offence. Anyone exercising a power of arrest must be careful because a person wrongly arrested can sue for false arrest and obtain damages or compensation. If a citizen's arrest is made the arrested person must be handed over to the police without delay and a full explanation given (in writing) of the reasons for the arrest. The power of security guards falls under the powers of citizen's arrest and these are the only powers they have. Section 76 of the Summary Offences Act appears to enable guards to physically detain someone as long as it is for the purposes of delivering the offender promptly to the custody of a police officer.

The Cog In The Machine On Which All Depends



BAIL

It is a condition in every bail agreement that the person released on bail must not leave the State for any reason without the permission of the court before which the person must appear, or some other authority specified in the bail agreement. All the circumstances will be weighed up. You may be allowed to go interstate/overseas and have the charges dealt with at a later time. This depends on the court's view as to whether you will front up to court later on.

In custody - photographs and fingerprints and

Once a person is charged with an offence (or if a magistrate authorises it before charges are laid) the police may take photographs, take prints of hands, fingers, feet or toes, have teeth impressions taken by a dentist, make a recording of the person's voice and request a sample of handwriting. Reasonable force can be used [Summary Offences Act 1953 s 81].

D.N.A.

Anyone convicted of a serious offence or suspected of committing a serious offence (defined as any offence any offence punishable by imprisonment – this includes shoplifting), can be required to provide a DNA sample. Samples are obtained by buccal (ie. cheek swab) or fingerprick.Although a suspect or offender has no right to refuse a DNA sample, if you are a suspect not yet convicted (this includes being in custody after your arrest), authorisation must be provided by a senior officer at a hearing. The suspect has the right to be represented at this hearing by a legal representative. In making a decision about an order for a DNA sample, the senior officer must be satisfied that it will assist investigation of the offence, and must weigh up the public interest in obtaining this evidence with the public interest in respecting privacy and unwanted interference by the authorities.

Despite the severity of the offence you have been arrested for, if you have at any time in the past been convicted of an offence that carries a penalty of imprisonment, you can be compelled to give a sample. Police don't dispose of DNA in SA even if you are aquitted.

IF YOU SEE SOMEONE ARRESTED

Ask the persons' name, phone, number, age, etc. Ask if the arrested person has any medical conditions. Videotape and photograph, if possible. Take note of officers' badge numbers, squad car numbers, etc. Do not hinder arrest (or you risk arrest yourself) but you can politely ask where someone is being taken and why they have been arrested. Write down information as soon as possible.

PUBLIC PROTESTS - CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Police can charge a person or impose an on the spot fine. Only a court can convict, impose a fine, prison sentence or other penalty.

PROPERTY OFFENCES

TRESPASS - SECTION 17 SUMMARY OFFENCES ACT

it is an offence if you are on premises without permission and you do not leave when you have been asked or return within 24 hrs after being asked to leave by either the owner, their representative or the police. Premises includes land, building, structure, vehicle, or other private property. This offence does not apply to public places ie any place the public has access to. Maximum penalty: $2,500 fine or imprisonment for 6 months.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY - S. 85 CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION ACT

It is an offence to intentionally damage another's property or to be recklessly indifferent as to whether damage is sustained to another's property. The penalties imposed depend on whether there was a completed act or an attempt (including threats to damage another's property), the amount of damage caused and the method used to cause the damage. For example damage not exceeding $2,500 by fire or explosives has a maximum penalty of imprisonment for 2 years.

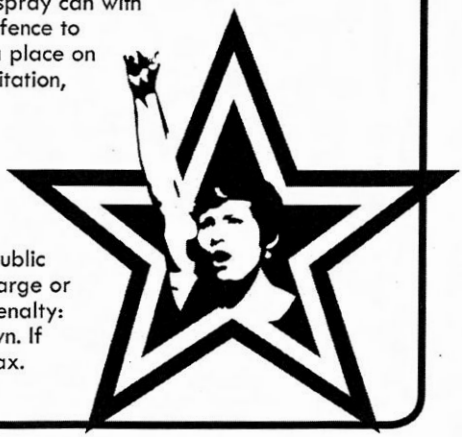
RECKLESSLY ENDANGERING PROPERTY - S. 85A CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION ACT

It is an offence to commit an act knowing it creates a substantial risk of serious damage to another's property. Reckless behaviour is where you don't intend to cause damage but it is foreseeable that your actions are likely to cause damage eg building blockade structures near private property or " capturing" machinery such as bulldozers or trucks and damage is caused to private property in the process. A person must not have lawful authority and knows that lawful authority does not exist. Maximum penalty: imprisonment for 6 years.
It is a defence under s85 and 85A if you have an honest belief that the act constituting the charge was reasonable and necessary for the protection of life or property.

GRAFFITI, POSTERS & STICKERS - S. 48 SUMMARY OFFENCES ACT & S. 9 GRAFFITI CONTROL ACT

It is an offence to post a bill or distribute a bill to others for posting unless could not reasonably foresee further posting or took precautions. It is also an offence to mark surfaces with graffiti. Maximum penalty: $2,500 fine or imprisonment for 6 months. In addition you may have to compensate the owner for damages and repairs.

It is also an offence to carry a graffiti instrument e.g. spray can with the intention of using it to mark graffiti. It is also an offence to carry such an implement on you in a public place, or a place on which you are trespassing or have entered without invitation, without a valid excuse for having it on you. Maximum penalty: $5000 fine or imprisonment for 12 months.



SERIOUS CRIMINAL TRESPASS - S. 168 CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION ACT

It is an offence to enter or remain in a place (not a public place) with the intention of committing an offence. A public place includes a place where there is an admission charge or a place with limited entry by public invitation. Max. penalty: imprisonment for 10 years if no weapon or on your own. If carrying a weapon or in the company of others the max. penalty is imprisonment for 20 years.

OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

PUBLIC RALLIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Such demonstrations often attract charges alleging offences against public order. To avoid arrest mind your language and behaviour. Protest chants, songs, drumming, dancing, shouting and running are generally safe forms of conduct. Swearing and violence are not.

DISORDERLY OR OFFENSIVE CONDUCT OR LANGUAGE - S. 7 SUMMARY OFFENCES ACT

It is an offence to behave in a disorderly or offensive manner, fight with another, use offensive language or disturb the public peace. Such offences must be committed in a public place, which includes ships, harbours, ports, docks and rivers, and also any licensed premises Maximum penalty: $1,250 fine or imprisonment for 3 months.

INDECENT LANGUAGE OR BEHAVIOUR - S. 22 & S. 23 SUMMARY OFFENCES ACT

It is an offence to use indecent language or behaviour in a public place, which is audible from a public place or which is audible in neighbouring occupied premises and where you intend to offend or insult any person. A public place is where free access is permitted to the public, where the public are admitted on payment of money or a road, street, footway, court, alley or it is a thoroughfare for public use even though it is on private property. Language or behaviour routinely seen on television or films may be "indecent" in public. Maximum penalty for indecent language: $250 fine. Maximum penalty for indecent behaviour: $1,250 fine or imprisonment for 3 months.

OBSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES - S. 58 SUMMARY OFFENCES ACT It's an offence to wilfully obstruct free passage in a public place. Max. penalty: $750 fine.

DISOBEYING AN ORDER TO MOVE ON OR DISPERSE - S. 18 SUMMARY OFFENCES ACT

This offence takes place when a police officer requests a person loitering in a public place or a group of people to move on or disperse and this request is disobeyed.
The police officer must reasonably believe that an offence has been committed or is about to be or there has been a breach of the peace or is about to be or pedestrians and traffic have been obstructed or are about to be or the public's safety is at risk. If you argue with the police officer you may be charged with hindering the officer in the course of their duties. Maximum penalty for disobeying an order: $1,250 fine or imprisonment for 3 months.

ASSAULTING AND HINDERING POLICE - S. 6 SUMMARY OFFENCES ACT, S. 43 CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION ACT There are various offences covering assaulting police and hindering or resisting police acting in the execution of duty. Max. penalty: $10,000 fine or imprisonment for 2 years. You may also have to pay compensation to the officer involved.

FAILING TO GIVE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS WHEN REQUESTED - S. 74A SUMMARY OFFENCES ACT Police may request you to give your full name and address if officer has reasonable cause to suspect an offence is or about to be committed or you may be able to assist police in the investigation of offence. You must not refuse or give a false name. Maximum penalty: $1,250 fine or imprisonment for 3 months.

FALSE REPORTS TO POLICE - S62, 62A SUMMARY OFFENCES ACT It's an offence to make a false representation to police. Max. penalty: $10,000 fine or imprisonment for 2 years.

ARREST PROCEDURE - BASIC RIGHTS

ARREST

The police can arrest anyone who has committed an offence, is suspected of committing an offence or is about to commit an offence. No warrant is required. Police can use as much force as is reasonably necessary to arrest you. Unreasonable force is an assault on you. You may be unsure if you have actually been arrested. Usually the police officer will say something like "you are under arrest" while touching or taking hold of you. The police officer must, as soon as practicable following the arrest of a person, inform that person of their arrest rights: the right remain silent, to have a friend or relative told of their arrest and to speak to a lawyer and have an interpreter present if required.

It is an offence to resist or hinder a police officer in the execution of his or her duty – including the making of a lawful arrest (Summary Offences Act s 6). Both hindering and resisting involve a conscious and voluntary act on the part of the person concerned. That is, the person concerned must have realised that his/her actions frustrated the police in performing their duty. Avoiding arrest by passive action is not an offence e.g. lying down and refusing to cooperate. Walking away may be successful. You do not have to accompany a police officer to the station if you have not been arrested.

AT THE POLICE STATION

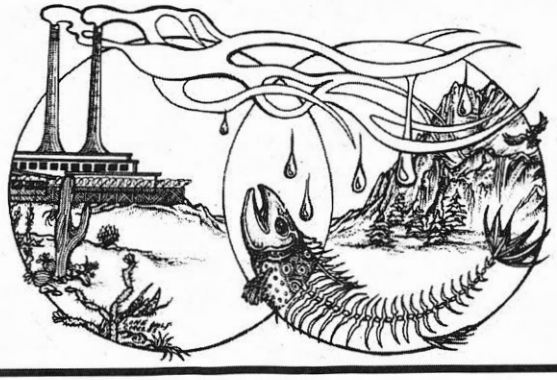
You have the right to make a phone call (in the presence of a police officer) – try not to be overheard. If you are under 16 you are entitled to have a parent or guardian present. If English is not your first language you are entitled to the services of an interpreter.

INTERROGATIONS

You are entitled to have a solicitor or friend present. Always seek legal advice prior to giving voluntary information as you may incriminate yourself or close an avenue of defence you may wish to use later. You are legally obliged to give your name and address. You can refuse to answer any other questions until you have had legal advice. If you do decide to make a statement check it carefully before signing. Any corrections should be initialled.

Interviews can be recorded. There is no such thing as an "off the record" conversation with the police. Ignore incentives to answer questions you do not want to answer. Eg: you'll get bail more quickly if you cooperate.

The police have been known to fabricate statements in which you "admit" to some offence. One strategy if this is a concern is to act now by making a statutory declaration before you are arrested. In it say something like " If questioned by police I will as is my legal right refuse to answer any questions or make any statement". Have this signed and witnessed.



SEARCHES AND BEING PHOTOGRAPHED BY POLICE After arrest, the police can search you using reasonable force and take anything found upon you. A physical examination or forensic search can only be undertaken with your consent. Whilst your consent can be withdrawn at any time the police may apply to the courts for orders allowing them to conduct such procedures. Any intimate forensic search should be carried out by a medical person of the same sex.
A police officer must warn a person who is to be subjected to a forensic procedure that reasonable force may be used to carry out the procedure and should they obstruct or resist, evidence of that may be admissible in proceedings against the person.

For identification purposes the police can take photographs, prints, voice recordings and handwriting samples. Failure to comply is an offence. Police can use reasonable force to take photographs and fingerprints for the purpose of identification.

After the interrogation you will be charged or released. If charged make sure you keep a copy of the charge sheet and any bail agreement. You should be told of your right to apply for bail. A bail agreement states that you undertake to be present through all court proceedings, to comply with all bail conditions and to pay a sum of money if you don't comply with those conditions. You can apply for bail to a senior police officer or at the time of any court hearing. Conditions can include not returning to a place such as your protest camp.

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS Dress for arrest! Don't wear jewellery such as earrings and tied back hair as this makes it harder to arrest you. Don't wear a belt as this may be confiscated later due to the suicide risk.
Share legal information with others in the same situation, ie, swap names and addresses with potential witnesses and other useful people. Never point out someone the police ask for by name- it is their responsibility to identify people in custody.

SOME MORE RELEVANT OFFENCES AND HANDY INFO

OBSTRUCTION ETC OF PERSON AUTHORISED TO MINE (S.89 MINING ACT 1971)
A person shall not, without lawful excuse, obstruct or hinder the holder of a mining tenement in the reasonable exercise of rights conferred on them under the Act. Max $5000

OBSTRUCTION ETC OF OFFICERS EXERCISING POWERS UNDER ACT (S88 MINING ACT 1971)
A person shall not wilfully obstruct or impede any officer (which may include police) appointed under this Act in the execution of their duty. Max $10,000.

UNLAWFULLY ON PREMISES
It is an offence to be on premises for an unlawful purpose or without lawful excuse. This offence is different to trespass where the initial trespass is not a crime. A separate offence is committed where there is a failure to comply with an order to leave (s17 Summary Offences Act). Just being there could subject you to this offence unlike with trespass, where you must be asked to leave. This offence carries the same maximum penalties as ordinary trespass.

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL
Similar laws apply to illicit drugs around Roxby Downs as elsewhere. If you use or carry drugs, you will be subject to policing for that drug use/possession.If you are placing yourself in an arrestable position think about what is on your person that might casue legal problems whether illicit drugs or things that could be construed as weapons (pocket knife etc).

THINKING CRITICALLY ABOUT THE LAW

The law is often presented as fixed and reserved for lawyers, judges and the police. But police and judges are given wide-ranging discretion about how they enforce the law. They can often be erratic, ignorant, conservative or angry. Unfortunately these biases often reflect the discrimination that is already rife in the Australian political and legal system.

Sadly being informed about how the law works is not always enough. Essentially while knowing your rights, learning about the law and having a plan are great ideas, there will always be a degree of unpredictability.

However, we don't have to sit on our hands or accept this chaos. Instead we can do more than just know the law - we can develop strategies to respond to its unpredictability and power. Many of us also have the privilege to be proactive and creative in the way we engage with the law. Here are some ideas that may get you thinking around the "mystique" of law.

DE-ARRESTING

A group of people may decide, either in advance or in response to an attempted arrest, that they will act together to try and prevent that person being arrested. This may involve holding onto or pulling a person whom police are attempting to remove, or pulling at or obstructing the police as they attempt to arrest someone. Please note that resisting arrest and hindering or assaulting police are all offences in their own right.

DE-ESCALATION / ESCALATION

The police are trained to control conflict. When they are asking people to be quiet and orderly, attempting to force people back or hitting people, they are attempting to manage the conflict in a way that suits them. Having a plan about how to respond to this conflict can help to retain your power in the situation. For example everyone sitting down and going silent may be a powerful way of responding to a push or police charge. Alternatively, planning to link arms and push back may help you achieve your objectives. Recognising that conflict may occur and having a plan can make the difference between a successful and an unsuccessful action.

NON-COOPERATION

Non-cooperation is an attempt to collectively undermine the power of the police to control or manage a situation. Many people arrested at the Seattle protests in 1999 refused to give their details to the police when being processed at the station, thus slowing down the process and frustrating police attempts to manage thousands of arrests. Eventually they had to release many people without charge.

SA legal helpline (free legal info) Mon-Fri 9am-4:30pm: 1300 366 424 / 08 8111 5555

Contact the Lizard Bites Back Legal Team at: lizardslegals@gmail.com

For further info on SA law see law hand book www.lawhandbook.sa.gov.au

Thanks to the SA Environmental Defenders Office for providing much of the information here.

LIZARD BITES BACK PROTESTIVAL
OPEN INVITATION
1-3 JULY 2016 AT THE GATES OF HELL

Beneath the Olympic Dam uranium mine at Roxby Downs in Kokatha country South Australia, there is an old Sleepy Lizard. BHP is mining right into its that Lizard to extract the world's most poisonous ore. Lizard ain't so sleepy no more!.

The mining operation is permanently poisoning the land in and around Roxby Downs, creating radioactive dust and mega-tonnes of tailings that have contaminated the groundwater and will be left on the surface of the land forever. Once mined, uranium's destructive journey continues, from Fukushima to the depleted uranium shells that children play with in the streets of Iraq and Kosovo.

In 2012 we shut down Olympic Dam with a massive carnival of over 500 protesters and performers creating an autonomous zone of music and mischief against the uranium industry.

Four years later and South Australia is in the midst of a Royal Commission considering the expansion of the nuclear industry, including the option of hosting an international nuclear waste dump. SA also has three sites shortlisted for a national nuclear waste dump.

BHP Billiton is responsible for Brazil's worst environmental disaster; a dam rupture at their joint-venture Samarco iron ore mine that killed 16, left hundreds homeless and polluted 500km of river. In Australia, BHP Billiton has slashed hundreds of jobs in the last year and their share price has bottomed out. They may seem like a monster of seemingly unstoppable proportions but through our creativity and diversity we will find a way to strike that monster in the heart.

The land, the lizard and the creatures of this earth are summoning everybody who gives a shit to the Gates of Hell at the Olympic Dam mine on the 1st July 2016 to stop the nuclear cycle where it starts. The Lizard Bites Back will be held on Kokatha country.

This is an open invitation to all people and a special call out to artists, musicians, media and activist community groups to get involved in the creation of this autonomous zone for the peace and healing of this land. The Lizard Bites Back welcomes a diversity of tactics and independent organising.

B.Y.O creative response to the deadly nuclear industry.
Bands, DJs, art installations, mutant zombie walk, frocks on the frontline, solar-powered sound system and wind-powered cinema.

We'll bring the sound system, you bring the noise!

www.lizardbitesback.net